## The Modernized Najdorf

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## The Modernized <br> Najdorf

Milos Pavlovic

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## Key to Symbols

！a good move
？a weak move
！！an excellent move
？？a blunder
！？an interesting move
？！a dubious move
－only move
N novelty
C Lead in developpment
$\odot$ Zugzwang
＝equality
$\infty$ unclear position
$\overline{\bar{\infty}}$ with compensation for the sacrificed material
$\pm$ White stands slightly better
$\overline{\overline{+}}$ Black stands slightly better
$\pm$ White has a serious advantage
$\mp$ Black has a serious advantage
+- White has a decisive advantage
－＋Black has a decisive advantage
$\rightarrow$ with an attack
$\uparrow$ with an initiative
$\leftrightarrows$ with counterplay
$\Delta$ with the idea of
－better is
$\leq$ worse is

+ check
\＃mate


## Preface

The Najdorf Variation of the Sicilian Defence is so popular that the total number of games played in this line exceeds the number of games played in many complete openings! It has been the favourite line of many world champions and grandmasters. Famous lines such as the Poisoned Pawn, the Polugaevsky Variation, the Sozin, the English Attack, to name just a few, are known to all chess players as belonging to the Najdorf Sicilian.

Championed by young American Bobby Fischer, the Najdorf line gained popularity and with time it became the most popular Sicilian. Even when Fischer lost a game to Spassky in the Poisoned Pawn line during their 1972 world championship match in Reykjavik, somehow the Najdorf didn't lose its popularity. On the contrary, a new generation of players simply continued to work on the line, with Kasparov in first place and followed by many strong grandmasters.

Perhaps the secret for such popularity should be sought in the amazing flexibility that the Najdorf offers. Often Black can choose between ...e6 setups or ...e5; even ...g6 is often played. You don't find such a variety of ideas in other Sicilians. It is considered one of the top three best lines against 1.e4, the other two being the Berlin and the Marshall, both belonging to the Ruy Lopez opening.

With Black in the Najdorf I have always tried to implement the ...e5 reaction any time I considered it suitable. In Sicilians Black doesn't often have a chance to have a pawn on e5; only in the Najdorf does Black frequently have this possibility at his disposal.

From Kotov, Najdorf himself and Bronstein to Polugaevsky, Fischer, Tal, Gligoric, Portisch, Kasparov, Nunn, Ljubojevic, Timman, these and many others have made serious contributions in this line. Among today's younger generation Vachier Lagrave and Nepomniachtchi head the many standard-bearers of the Najdorf. It is important also to mention players who contributed with the white pieces: Karpov, Geller, Velimirovic, Anand, Short, and even Fischer himself, who often played the Sozin line. Many others too have been trying to find the ultimate weapon against such a strong line.

Sometimes it is a new positional idea and sometimes a tactical one, depending on players' styles, but the Najdorf is very resilient and new efforts by one side are countered by new efforts from the other. It just goes from strength to strength.

I used to play it with both colours, and that experience helped me to write this book. Going through an amazing number of complex lines, deciding which line to put in this book and which to leave out is a big job but as I analyzed it often from the White side somehow such decisions came easier to me.

Learning the Najdorf will help all players to understand Sicilians in a better way. Different aspects of chess such as defence, attack and sacrifice, positional themes and tactical storms, can be found in my book.

Milos Pavlovic
Belgrade 2018


## $6^{\text {th }}$ Move Sidelines

1.e4 c5 2. ${ }^{\text {Y }} \mathrm{f} 3$ d6 3.d4 cxd4



## Chapter Guide

## Chapter 1 － $\mathbf{6}^{\text {th }}$ Move Sidelines

## 

a）6．量g1 e5 7．©b3 鼻e6 8．g4 d5 9．exd5 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 9

c）6．© d3．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 13



g）6．断f3 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 断b6．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} 25\end{aligned}$

i） $6 . a 3$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 29
j） $6 . a 4$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 33
k） $6 . h 4$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 37

## 

1．e4 c5 2． 0 f3 d6 3．d4 cxd4 4． 0 xd4



Position after：6．量g1
I remember that in my youth we wanted to find new ideas against the Najdorf and this was one of the moves that we experimented with．

Bobby Fischer had already introduced 6. h3，which is now very popular again and will be treated as one of the main lines， so 6．筸g1 came as an interesting idea later found also by others．It seems that Black has nothing to fear in the resulting endgames，as we will see．

## 6．．．e5 7．乌b3 鼻e6 8．g4 d5 9．exd5

This move leads to a forced endgame．
 © c6 12．筧xd5 囱xd5 13．0－0－0 0－0－0 14．炁b6 睼d6
（see diagram next column）


15． 95
A）15．寊c5 暮d8 16．鼻b6㫜d6 leads to a draw．

B）15．c4 鼻e4 16．笪xd6 息xd6 17 ．
 20．亶 $\mathrm{g} 3 \mathrm{~h} 5 \bar{\mp}$ Black is very active．0－1 （38）Bizopoulos，A（2150）－Klimov，A （2451）Vung Tau 2008.

C） 15.9 d 2 Q d 4 16．鼻 xd 4 exd 4


Position after：16．．．exd4
 19．昌ge1 鼻h4 20．昌e2 息xc4 21.


Again Black is fine．］17．．．寞xc4 18．宽xc4
 g6 22．亘de1 b5 23．宽d5 宽d6．The rook on f 4 is standing nicely and we can conclude that Black＇s chances in this endgame are equal．

D）15．a3 In this endgame，one of the ideas for Black is to retreat ．．．自e6，pro－ voking g5 which will give him additional assets for counterplay．15．．．宽xb3！？An interesting concept to make a quick draw．［15．．．宽e7 16．g5 菑e6！17．兽xd6 This game ended in an early draw but it illustrates the motif of provoking g5． $1 / 2-1 / 2$ Rosso，P－Myakonikikh，D corr． 2009．］16．复xd6 宽xd6 17．cxb3 宽c7


Position after：17．．．宽c7

18．宽e3 ${ }^{0} d 4$ 19．宽xd4 $1 / 2-1 / 2$ Van Fo－ reest，J（2605）－Sasikiran，K（2661）Sit－ ges 2016．For example 19．．．exd4 20．h4宽d8 21．h5 宽h4 22．筸g2 罯e8 is satis－ factory for Black．

E）15．c3 宽e7 16．g5 宽e6 17．筸xd6宽xd6 18．h4 h6！19．g6 f6 20．宦g2 h5 21．包c5 宽xc5 22．寞xc5 夢c7 Another good endgame for Black． $1 / 2-1 / 2$（26）Ko－ korin，V－Yurov，A corr． 2010.

F）15．朢g3！？A clever move．15．．．宽e7
 very acceptable for Black；16．h3 宽d8
 can also be happy here．19．量gd3筸hd8 20．宽b6 e4！$\leftrightarrows$ ］16．．．宽e6 17.苞 c 5 寞 f 5 ！


Position after：17．．．宽f5！

One of the important motifs here． 18.筸xd6 宽xd6 19．寞h3 g6 20．苞e4 宽c7

包xh7 夢e5 Again Black enjoys full equality．Active play is an important theme to remember．

15．．．宽e6 16．宽g2 朢xd1＋17．筸 $x d 1$宽e7


Position after：17．．．宽e7

One of the typical positions in this end－ game．

18．寞e3

18．h4 h6！19．気c5 宽f5！？［19．．．hxg5 20.苞xe6 fxe6 21．hxg5 寞xg5＋22．裹b1量h2 Black is all right． $1 / 2-1 / 2$（41）Sim－ melink，J－Bernal Varela，N corr．2005］ 20．筍e1 g6 21．宽xc6 bxc6 22．晶xe5宽d6 23．筸 e 1 hxg 5 24．hxg5 宽f4＋ 25.夢b1 寞d2 26．筸d1 寞xg5 Black is fine．

18．．．宽f5 19．苞 c5 h6 20．gxh6 g5
（see diagram next column）

21．${ }^{2}$ e4！


Position after：20．．．g5
21．苞d3 f6 22．h4 e4 23．等c5 宽xc5 24.寞xc5 gxh4 Black is better．

21．．．䈓xh6 22．包xg5 筸g6 23．h4 f6 24.寞h3 寞xh3 25．苞xh3昌g4 26．h5 筸h4 27．${ }^{2} \mathrm{~g}$ 䈓xh5

With equal play．

## b） 6 ．

1．e4 c5 2．包f3 d6 3．d4 cxd4 4．${ }^{5} x d 4$苞f65．苞c3 a66．筸g1 e5 7．苞b3 鼻e6 8．g4 d5 9．g5
（see diagram on the right）
This represents another way of handling the endgame．


Position after：9．g5




Position after：13．．．${ }^{0}$ c6

## 14．宽 d 2

Planning to castle queenside．
A）14．宽e3 䍖d8 15．気c5 宽xc5 16.寞xc5 h6 17．gxh6 筸xh6 18．搨xg7䈓xh2 Black is active in this endgame． $1 ⁄ 2-1 / 2$（36）Landa，K（2542）－Nevostrujev， V（2466）St Petersburg 1999.

B）14．f4 g6！？15．fxe5 h6！16．h4 ${ }^{\text {rexe5 }}$ 17．宽f4 寞d6 18．苞 c5 寞f5 19．0－0－0寞xe4 20．苞xe4 第d3＋21．搨xd3宽xf4＋22．猡b1 hxg5 23．hxg5 筸h4 Black has no problems．

## 14．．．h6！

Black tackles White＇s structure，a good plan in this position．

15． 96

White causes no difficulties with 15．h4 hxg5 16．hxg5 咺h4 17．f3 a5．

15．．．f5！

15．．．fxg6 16．量xg6 宽f7 17．筸g3 This endgame favours White．0－1（67） Zivkovic，S（2313）－Arsovic，G（2478） Belgrade 2007.

16．宽xc6 器xc6


Position after：16．．．喜xc6

17．寞 C 3

17．第 $\mathrm{a} 5+$ 真c7 18．宽c3 宽d6 19．0－0－0 b6


Position after：19．．．b6

This is absolutely fine for Black，for ex－ ample：20．苞b3 曽he8 21．f4！？e4 22.篂xd6 葸xd6 23．寞xg7 宽xb3 24．axb3
 fxe5＋罗xe5o．

## 17．．．寞d6 18．0－0－0 寞xb3！

The bishop pair is of no importance here．

19．cxb3 筸ad8 20．h4 笪 d7


Position after：20．．．暍d7

## 21．筸ge1

21．h5 b5 22．筸ge1 筸hd8 23．尋b1 e4 24．寞a5 喝e8 White has fixed the weakness on g 7 but Black has an easy endgame anyway．

21．．．e4 22．㔊c2 b5 23．h5 b4！24．鼻d2
24．宽d4 昌hd8 25．宽e3 息e5戸
24．．．宽c5

Black has a plus．

## c） 6. ．$_{\text {园 }} \mathrm{d} 3$

1．e4 c5 2． 0 f3 d6 3．d4 cxd4 4．曷xd4 An interesting move order．I remember苞 $f 6$ 5．


Position after：6．宽d3
some old game in which Portisch lost as Black in this rather rare line．I opted for the ．．．g6 set up because when we com－ pare it with the $6 . f 4$ line，which we will also analyze later，Black here has many more options．

6．．．g6 7．f4
Certainly not the only move，but it has to be said when White has a bishop on d3 he usually follows up with an attack

 10．0－0－0 d5


Position after：10．．．d5

11．苞xc6 bxc6 12．宽h6 留a5 13．宽xg7

㯖a1 c5 Black has a good position． $1 / 2-1 / 2$ （25）Short，N（2660）－Gelfand，B（2695） Dortmund 1997.

B）7．0－0 宽g7 8．夢h1［8．f4？Is a well－ known mistake，worth remembering：



Position after：10．畧b5＋

10．．． C fd7！Black wins；this has hap－ pened in GM games at least once！］8．．． 0－0 9．f4 b5 10．总f3 宽b7 11．䇾e1 ＂bd7 12．f5
（see analysis diagram next column）


Position after：12．．．${ }^{2}$ c5

13．a3［The typical attack plan doesn＇t
 15．exd5 ${ }^{2}$ xd3 16．cxd3 寞xd5 and Blackhas no worries．］13．．．e6 14．昭h h4 fre4！The advantage is with Black．

7．．．宽g78．苞f3


Position after：8． $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{t}}$

8．．．0－0

Another interesting plan here is 8．．．階b6！？．Preventing White from castling is a perfectly logical option．9．随e2 0－0

A）10．湿f2 Exchanging queens helps Black a lot in this type of position．10．．．烈xf2＋11．夢xf2 b5 12．筸e1 宽b7 13. h3 ${ }^{2}$ bd7 14．e5 dxe5 15．fxe5 ${ }^{2}$ d5 16．宽e4


Position after：16．曽e4
 an interesting endgame ahead． $1 / 2-1 / 2$ （38）Gdanski，J（2535）－Wahls，M （2579）Germany 2000］17．宽xb7骂a7 18．寞e4［18．寞c6 苞 $\mathrm{a} 4 \leftrightarrows$ ］18．．．
 21．c3 3 c5 Black has fine play．

B）10．喝b1 苞c6 11．宽e3 階a5 12. 0－0 宽g4 13．h3 寞xf3 14．测xf3 敬d7 15．宽d2 筸ac8 16．g4 苞c5 Black＇s counterplay is working well．0－1（44） Patterson，R（2107）－Nakamura，H （2771）Victoria 2012.

C） 10 ． $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{B}}^{\mathrm{S}} \mathrm{d} 2$


Position after：10．宽d2

筸a715．息e3 This looks rather dan－ gerous，but Black has an idea in
mind．．．15．．． 0 c6 16． 0 xc8 䈓xc8

 joys useful compensation．0－1（41） Papp，J（2130）－Rowson，J（2527） Pula 2002.

C2） $10 \ldots$ 苞c6 11．0－0－0 宽g4 12．h3
荧d7


Position after：14．．． d 7
15．e5？！dxe5 16． V $^{\text {ding }} \mathrm{d} 817$.
 e6 Black is simply a pawn up．0－1 （33）Guliev，L（2389）－Idani，P （2496）Urmia 2015.

9．0－0 0 bd7


Position after：9．．．${ }^{2}$ bd7

10．削 e 1

Alternatively White can try to slow down Black＇s play on the queenside：

10．a4 c5 11．落e1 e5！？


Position after：11．．．e5！？
A）12．fxe5 $\sum_{0} x d 3$ 13．cxd3 dxe5 14.
 16．宽g5 f6 17．宽h4 宽e6 18．h3



B）12．㛀h4 d5！13．fxe5


宽d4 筸fe8＝］15．随xc3［15．bxc3
 d4 宽f5 $\overline{\text { }}$

10．．．
（see diagram next column）
11．沰 h 4


Position after：10．．．${ }^{2}$ c5

One of the usual reactions．
11．寞e3 ${ }^{4} x d 3$ 12．cxd3 b5 13．寞d4筸 e 8


Position after：13．．．茴e8

Black has the bishop pair and pawn ac－ tivity on the queenside，which is more then enough to say that Black is doing fine．Let＇s extend the analysis：14．${ }^{2}$ e2 ［14．写h1 b4 15．苞e2 a5 16．a3 宽a6 17.苞c1 e5 18．fxe5 dxe5 19．宽xe5 b3！？高］ 14．．．宽g4 15．h3 宽xf3 16．筸xf3 e5 17.




It seems that Black has managed to equalize the chances．

11．．．b5


Position after：11．．．b5

## 12．f5

The typical attacking move，and the only logical way to continue．But White is not sufficiently prepared for such action．

筸e1 䪭b6 Black is more than fine here．
 fxg6 16．cxd3 烈b6＋17．㯖h1 宽b7 18.
筸f7干

13．．．d5！？14．e5 fe4 15．fxg6 fxg6 16.



Position after：18．

18．．．筸f7

 exd5 登d8 24．筸ad1 筸e4＝


An improvement on $20 \ldots$ 済f8 21.

 White is slightly better． $1 / 2-1 / 2$（44）Wege， J（2277）－Bekker Jensen，S（2462）Reyk－ javik 2015.

21．cxd3 ${ }^{2}$ d2！

12．．．b4 13．苞e2


Position after：21．．．${ }^{\text {end }}$ d2！

A suprising and effective tactic．
彩行 e 3

The tactical operation has gained Black the advantage．

## 





Position after：6．欮 d d3

This is a new attempt to confuse the usually well－prepared Najdorf players， but it does not seem very logical to me． I consider it weaker than any other early queen move at this point，but still it has to be treated seriously．

6．．．${ }^{3}$ bd7

This appears to be the most reasonable response．

7．宽e2 g6 8．宽g5 宽g7 9．0－0－0 h6 10.寞h4 0－0


Position after：10．．．0－0

We have castling on opposite sides， which means a sharp game．

## 11．f4

A direct attempt，but not the only move here．

还d6 17．a3 宽b7 18．宽e1 筸fc8 19.
 22．d6 0 e4 23．d7


Position after：23．d7

23．．．笪xc3！Typical play．24．bxc3 品d8 Black is much better．0－1（38）Vallejo Pons，F（2698）－Grischuk，A（2792） Dubai 2014.
寞b7 14．g5 hxg5 15．寞xg5 b4 16．苞d5寞xd5 17．exd5 苞xd5 18．䇾e4 苞7f6
 22．h5 exd4 23．宽d3 苞xh5－＋0－1（28） Oparin，G（2604）－Nepomniachtchi，I （2751）Zurich 2017.

11．．．e5 12．苞b3 exf4 13．算xd6


Position after：13．．．${ }^{0} x=4$

The next moves are quite forced．
宽xd6 宽xc3 17．宽f3 宽g7 18．宽xf4苞 5


Position after：18．．．${ }^{\text {en }}$ e5

To me this position looks satisfactory for Black．Let＇s continue for a few more moves：

19．䈓de1 筸b8 20．苞c5 g5 21．宽g3 f5
22．宽xe5 筸xe5 23．気d3 筸xe1＋24．
斗g7

White simply doesn＇t have enough to concern Black here．


Position after：26．．．

## 

1．e4 c5 2．苞f3 d6 3．d4 cxd4 4．笣f6 5．苞c3 a6 6．新d3 g6 8．0－0

A slower，more solid plan．
8．．．宽g7 9．筸d1 0－0


Position after：9．．．0－0

We have the so－called Dragadorf，a mix－ ture of the Dragon and the Najdorf，
which in this case looks to me quite pleasant for Black．

10．湔 e 3

In this little explored position there are a few other ideas：
宽e3 宽b7 13．䣎h4 営fe8 14．f3筸 $\mathrm{ac} 8 \infty$ ］11．．．b5 12．a3 寞b7 13．寞g5


B）10．h3 苞c5 11．胢f3 寞d7 12．a4
量a3 e5 16．包b3 苞e6m
 b5 13．h5 宽b7 14．a3 哭ac8 15．h6 寞h8 16．f3 d5！Black＇s position is clearly pref－ erable．0－1（44）Anikeev，V－Gorokhov， S corr． 2011.

10．．．陪c7 11．a4 苞c5 12．a5 宽d7


Position after：12．．．鼻d7

What we have here is another posi－ tional plan against Dragon／Najdorf set－ ups．

## 13．h3 筸 ac8

Black uses his standard assets to create counterplay．


14．宽f3 㫷fe8 15．苞d5 e5 17．dxe6 荧xe6＝

14．．．宽c6 15．包d5 宽xd5 16．exd5


16．．．e5！17．dxe6 fxe6 $\leftrightarrows$

## f） $6 .{ }^{\text {相 }} \mathrm{e} 2$

1．e4 c5 2． 0 f3 d6 3．d4 cxd4 4． $0^{2 x d 4}$



Position after：6．欮 e2
One of the new lines against the Naj－ dorf，and quite logical．White is aiming for a fast $0-0-0$ ，when the queen on e2 will not be in the way of his other pieces，and nor will it be a potential tar－ get in this early phase of the game．

## 6．．．e5

Whenever possible，or，to be more pre－ cise，whenever I feel that ．．．e5 has the most potential，I will suggest it－as this is in my opinion the real essence of the Najdorf．

## 7． 95

7．${ }^{2}$ b3 鼻e6［Interesting is：7．．．鼻e7 8.息d2 息e6 9．0－0－0 0－0 10．筸g1 a5 11.
 g5 © $x$ x 4


Position after：14．．．${ }^{2}$ xe4！

Black has seized the advantage．A nota－ ble combination，that represents one of many possible ideas for counterplay．］ 8.宽d2 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{V}$ bd7 9．0－0－0


Position after：9．0－0－0
9．．．b5！？［9．．．息e7 is worse：10．筸g1 b5
鼻xf4 White quickly grabbed the initia－ tive．1－0（42）Gormally，D（2477）－Van Delft，M（2393）London 2017］10．罗b1欮 C 7 11．量g1 总c8 A perfectly logical plan that gives Black counterplay．

## 7．．．d5 8．鼻g5 d4 9．0－0－0 0

（see diagram next page）


Position after：9．．．${ }^{\text {anc6 }}$

10．㮍 f 3

White＇s setup is very aggressive，but not necessarily strong．

A sharp alternative is 10．f4 随a5 11. fxe5 dxc3 12．exf6 寞e6 13．喳d5 烈xa2 14．bxc3 gxf6 15．宽xf6 䈓g8 16．葸d2㽦g6 17．宽h4 f6．It seems that Black＇s chances are by no means worse here． 0－1（51）Anikin，V－Sherwood，H corr． 2014.


Position after：10．新ff

## 10．．．寞e6

Interesting sidelines are：

A） $10 \ldots$ 学 a 5 ！？is another good move， for example after 11．宽xf6 dxc3 12.宽xg7 烈xa2 13．bxc3 宽xf5 14．宽xf8
渻 a a Black is getting on top．
管b4


Position after：12．．．${ }^{\text {V }}$ b4
 14．苞e6！？fxe6 15．宽c4 exd5 16.

烈 $x d 1+21$ ．䈓 $x d 1$ 苞 $\mathrm{c} 2+22$ 。壴b1包xe3 Black is ahead．］14．．．聯g6 15.䈓d2 苞xa2＋16．罗b1 䜌xg5 17.罗xa2 0－0 Black is doing well． $1 / 2-1 / 2(53)$ Bujdak，P－Le Duigou，J corr． 2014.

B2）13．宽d2！？烈f6 14．g4 h5 15.

 by perpetual．］15．．．hxg4 16． Vxd4 $^{2}$烈b6 17．a3 exd4 18．宽xb4 宽xb4 19.
罗d6 The endgame looks balanced．

11． $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{d}$
 g6


Position after：13．．．g6
 16．宽b3 0－0 17．h4 f5 18．苞c7 宽xb3 19．药xa8 fxe4 20．㴊g4 営f4 21．㴊h3宽d5 Black is much better．］14．．．宽g7



 facing tough times． $1 / 2-1 / 2(60)$ Peczely，S （2197）－Cao，J（2309）Gyor 2014.

11．．．宽xd5 12．宽xf6
（see diagram next column）

## 12．．．新 $x f 6$ ！

 yxd4 15．䈓xd4 g6 16．宽c4 宽h6＋ 17.臺b1 0－0 18．篂d7 the position favours White．

1－0（37）Czebe，A（2487）－Vojtek，V （2295）Slovakia 2011.


Position after：12．宽xf6

宽d3 砳xe4 19．宽xe4 h5！


Position after：19．．．h5！

With the obvious idea of ．．．g6 followed by ．．．f5．Black surely has better chances in this endgame of opposite－coloured bishops．

## 

1．e4 c5 2． 0 f3 d6 3．d4 cxd4 4． 0 xd4



Position after：6．欮 y f3
is a long way behind the action．


12．a3
Preventing ．．．b4 but on the other hand allowing different counterplay．



Position after：14．嵝h3
A1） $14 \ldots$ ce5？！I am not sure about this move，although Black won a game with it．It simply provokes White to
 17．f4 气ec4 18．崽xb6！xb6 19．g6
 position is superior．0－1（53）Van den

